BEFORE THE STATE OF WASHINGTON ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL

IN RE APPLICATION NO. 99-1	EXHIBIT	(JW-RT)
SUMAS ENERGY 2 GENERATION FACILITY		

APPLICANT'S PREFILED REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

WITNESS: JOHN WONG

- Q. Please reintroduce yourself to the Council.
- A. My name is John Wong. I am a wetlands biologist with Bexar Consulting, Ltd.

 Together with other professions, I have been responsible for evaluating the wetland impacts of the proposed Sumas Energy 2 (SE2) project and for developing SE2's wetland mitigation proposal. I provided pre-filed direct testimony in early May 2000, and have been actively involved in SE2's efforts to resolve concerns about wetlands raised by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE).

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- Q. Have you reviewed the prefiled testimony of Curt Leigh (WDFW) and Erik Stockdale (WDOE)?
- A. Yes.

Acreage of Wetlands Impacted

- Q. In their testimony, both Mr. Leigh and Mr. Stockdale contend that SE2's Application for Site Certification does not identify all of the wetlands on the project site and that 1995 wetlanddelineation by David Evans & Associates is inadequate. What is your response to their contention?
- A. Mr. Stockdale's and Mr. Leigh's disagreement with SE2's original identification of wetlands on the project site focuses on our reliance on the determination of the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) that a majority of the site to be filled is "prior converted cropland" (PCC) and therefore, not a wetland. In the Application, we relied upon that determination, and we did not attempt to determine whether or not the PCC lands had wetland characteristics. We determined that the Project, as it was originally conceived, would impact 1.9 acres of wetlands. As I explained in my prefiled direct testimony, we subsequently modified the design of the stormwater detention ponds at the request of EPA. This modification provided more mitigation by giving the detention ponds more wetland attributes, but also required somewhat more filling of existing wetlands at the site. Neither Mr. Stockdale and Mr. Leigh have expressed any disagreement with the delineation of wetlands on the non-PCC areas of the project site.

- Q. Mr. Leigh and Mr. Stockdale contend that WDOE also regulates PCC lands that have wetland characteristics. Has that been true in your experience?
- A. As I understand it, there is currently a legal dispute about whether WDOE has authority to do so in the Section 401 Certification process. I am not a lawyer, so I do not want to get into the details of that dispute, but I can say that in my 10 years of experience working on projects in Washington State, WDOE has not generally sought to regulate PCC lands. Nor am I aware that WDOE has ever informed the general public of its intention to do so through any formal manner, such as public notices or public meetings.
- Q. At page 8 of his testimony, Mr. Leigh dismisses the "prior converted cropland" designation as a "regulatory" label. Do you agree with his characterization?
- A. Yes and no. The PCC designation is a regulatory designation, just as the "wetland" is a regulatory designation defined in the 1987 Corps Manual and the Washington State Wetland Delineation Manual. The PCC designation originated with the NRCS to identify certain lands in which the vegetation and hydrology have been manipulated for the purpose of growing crops. These lands have typically been drained artificially with drain tiles and/or ditching. The PCC designation is intended to acknowledge the manipulated condition of these agricultural lands. As a result of their manipulated conditions, these lands do not have the same functions and value as naturally occurring wetlands.
- Q. Putting aside for a moment the dispute about whether or not PCC lands can be wetlands, both Mr. Leigh and Mr. Stockdale contend that they observed

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because wetland hydrology requires that areas be saturated at the surface for 5% to 12.5% of the growing season, which is 12 to 30 days (and I believe the upper end of that spectrum is more appropriate for this type of site). Our numerous observations have allowed us to assess the duration of saturation in a manner that Mr. Stockdale's and Mr. Leigh's single visits to the site have not.

Function of Wetlands Impacted

- Q. At pages 3-6, Mr. Stockdale describes the functions and values of wetlands and the potential ramifications of lost wetlands. Do you agree with his testimony?
- A. I agree that wetlands have the potential to provide numerous wildlife and hydrologic functions, as do nonwetland areas. Not all wetlands, however, provide each of the functions Mr. Stockdale mentions, either as a result of their landscape position or prior disturbance. In particular, the ability of the wetlands at the SE2 project site to provide significant function has been compromised by the agricultural manipulations on the land, i.e. clearing, plowing, ditching, draining and fertilization.
- Q. With respect to the wetlands at the project site, Mr. Stockdale states, at page 13 of his testimony, that the agricultural activity at the site has removed the native vegetation and disturbed the soil. He concludes that "wetland functions related to a diverse, native cover of vegetation are absent from the site." Do you agree?
- A. Yes. These wetland functions are very limited or absent. For this area and much of western Washington, once land is cleared and placed into agricultural production, it is difficult for it to revert to a condition that existing prior to clearing. This is because invasive grass species tend to quickly dominate fallow agricultural land and exclude

native tree, shrub and grass species. The invasive grass community becomes so dense that it also limits wildlife functions.

- Q. At page 14 of his testimony, Mr. Stockdale also states that "[t]he site is likely providing important base flow support to Johnson Creek." Do you agree with this statement?
- A. No. This statement is entirely unsupported by data or analysis. This is a hydrology issue that is best addressed by a hydrogeologist, so Burt Clothier will discuss it in greater detail in his rebuttal testimony. In simple terms, these lands have limited ability to store water. To the extent that they do store water following a precipitation event, they then release that water soon afterwards. This means that to the extent that any water is released to provide base flow support for nearby surface waters, that support is provided in the winter and spring, when those surface waters do not need additional base flow support. Ordinarily, when we talk about wetlands providing a base flow support function, we think of water being stored in a wetland and released to surface waters during the dry season when additional flow support might be desirable. This does not occur at the project site.
- Q. Both Mr. Stockdale and Mr. Leigh have testified that the wet areas of the site provide habitat for ducks and shorebirds, including killdeer and dunlin. Do you agree?
- A. I did not accompany Mr. Stockdale and Mr. Leigh on their site visits, so I cannot comment on what birds they observed. I would note, however, that none of the species they mentioned have been designated as endangered, threatened or priority

species. Given the substantial wetland mitigation area SE2 has proposed, together with the extent of similar agricultural land throughout the region, I would not expect that the population of these bird species will be adversely affected by the proposed project. The project site is not specialized habitat, and these birds are adept at relocating.

Mitigation Proposal

- Q. At page 9, Mr. Leigh testified that the mitigation plan is inadequate for three reasons. First, he says that SE2 has not identified all of the wetlands impacted by the project. Do you agree with that criticism?
- A. No. As I have explained, our original decision to exclude PCC lands was appropriate. In order to assist the Council in evaluating the PCC issue, however, we have performed additional analysis to identify all "wetlands," regardless of the PCC designation. That additional analysis is found in Exhibit ____ (JW-4).
- Q. Second, Mr. Leigh implies that all wetland impacts are not mitigated because SE2 proposed its original mitigation plan when it was contending that only 1.9 acres of wetlands were being implemented. Do you agree with that criticism?
- A. No. In my view, the original mitigation plan is still adequate to mitigate the project's impact given the minimal functions of the wetlands on the site. SE2 originally proposed a 11.5 acre wetland mitigation area that would have provided compensation for anticipated impacts. Nonetheless, SE2 instructed me to consider whether there was a way to provide more wetland mitigation on the site or on immediately adjacent parcels. Section 7.0 of Exhibit ____ (JW- 4) describes the expanded wetland

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 an effort to negotiate a stipulation to resolve these issues. SE2 is now proposing this expanded mitigation plan to EFSEC. Under this expanded plan, which is reflected in

enhance and preserve a total of 19.41 acres of wetlands and associated buffer area.

	West Area		Forest/Shrub	Total
	4.17 acres	1.82 acres		
Creation	0.99 acres			3.17 acres
Buffer		0.10 acres		0.81 acres
			9.44 acres	9.44 acres
	5.87 acres	4.10 acres		19.41 acres

This proposed mitigation will more than compensate for any adverse impacts to the

Q. How does this expanded mitigation proposal compare to the additional

A. The expanded mitigation plan provides mitigation that is similar to that suggested by

The proposed east mitigation area will have attributes similar to the area

restoration and enhancement opportunities that are near the impact site and that can be permanently protected. The additional ditch/
mitigation area will add habitat and water quality treatment opportunities. The revised

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stormwater detention system, particularly Cell No. 2, will also provide seasonal open water areas desired by Mr. Leigh for habitat.

- Q. Third, Mr. Leigh testified that the mitigation plan is inadequate because it doesn't address the costs of long-term management of mitigation lands. Do you agree with this criticism
- A. No. Both the original and the expanded wetland mitigation proposals provide for detailed management of the area over a 10-year period, which to my knowledge is at the upper threshold for such types of mitigation required by federal, state or local agencies. Performance standards are included in the plan, and the 10-year period can be extended if the standards are not being met. If the performance standards are met, then the mitigation areas will not require further long-term management. The mitigation plan also includes a contingency plan in the even that the standards cannot be met. All of these measures ensure the long-term management of the site. SE2 should not be required to provide funds for the maintenance of sites beyond the 10-year period or the period it takes to achieve the performance standards. Such a requirement would be highly unusual, and is not necessary.
- Q. At pages 14-16, Mr. Stockdale testified in general terms about wetland mitigation and mitigation ratios. Do you agree with his testimony?
- A. Mr. Stockdale's testimony is very general in natural and I could agree with much of it as a general matter. Whether these generalities apply to a specific situation is another question. With respect to the mitigation ratios in particular, I am not aware of any scientific data that supports the ratios set forth in Mr. Stockdale's table, but I would

- Q. In his testimony, Mr. Stockdale made some specific criticisms of the mitigation plan. First, he expressed concern that the proximity of the wetland creation and enhancement to the wetland preservation area might result in a degradation of the wetlands being preserved. Do you believe such degredation would occur?
- A. No. The proposed mitigation area should not degrade the preserved shrub and forest mitigation area in any way. To the contrary, the existing agricultural activities on the adjacent land may adversely affect these areas by introducing sediments, nutrients, fertilizers and herbicides. There is also an existing drainage ditch located on the east side of the preserved shrub and forest area that has the potential to drain the east edge of the preserved area. In contrast, the proposed mitigation area will compliment and add to the preserved wooded area.
- Q. Mr. Stockdale also expressed concern that the proposal did not contain an accurate estimate of site features, clear details design and construction narratives, clear measurable performance standards, a monitoring plan, a maintenance plan and a contingency plan that would apply if performance standards were not met. Are these concerns well-founded?
- A. No. Both the original report and the new report addressing the expanded wetland mitigation proposals (JW-4) address objectives, proposed vegetation, soils, hydrology and habitat features, construction sequence, performance standards, monitoring procedures, reporting, site protection and contingency plans. The discussion of these issues is similar to that found in mitigation reports that I have prepared in the past and that WDOE has reviewed and approved.

Q.	Stockdale testified that the wetland buffers were not adequate. Do you			
	agree?			
	No. In my opinion, the proposed buffers are adequate. The existing buffer consists of			
	an approximately 25 to 50-foot strip of dense reed canary grass and drainage ditch th			
	stormwater from another industrial facility, and runoff from the railroad and			
	adjacent lands. No priority, threatened or endangered wildlife species are present.			
	occlusion and habitat. The proposed mitigation area south of the preserved wetland			
	areas will also provide additional buffer to the site.			
	At pages 10-11, Mr. Leigh identifies the plant species that should be used for			
	restoration and enhancement. Do you agree with his recommendations?			
	Yes. The proposed vegetation assemblage is listed in the expanded wetland mitigation			
	Pipeline & Transmission Routes			
Q.	Stockdale questions the delineation of wetlands along the			
	pipeline and transmission line routes in light of his questions about the on-site			
A.	I don't think Mr.			
	about the site delineation focuses on whether or not certain PCC lands should be			
	excluded from consideration. To my knowledge, no areas along the pipeline and			

wetland delineation on the routes were based upon the 1987 Federal Delineation Manual. Neither Mr. Stockdale nor Mr. Leigh have walked these routes, and to my knowledge, no one has raised any specific objections to the delineation of wetlands along those routes.

- Q. Mr. Stockdale also testified that the impacts associated with the pipeline route were underestimated because they were based on an unrealistic 10-foot wide construction corridor. Is this true?
- A. No. As explained at page 3.4-10 of the Application, SE2 assumed an 80-foot wide area of disturbance along the pipeline route.
- Q. At page 10, Mr. Leigh explains his concerns about wetlands along the pipeline and transmission line routes. What is your response to his testimony?
- A. Mr. Leigh has merely identified some general principles about avoiding and minimizing impacts to wetlands. This is very similar to the approach we outlined in Section 3.4 of the Application and in the stipulation with WDFW already submitted to the Council.
- Q. Mr. Stockdale testified that SE2 should provide more mitigation for the wetland impacts during construction of the transmission line and pipeline. Do you agree?
- A. No. The impacts to wetlands along the routes are minimal. The majority of the land along the pipeline route is agricultural and is plowed, planted or haved on an annual basis. Impacts to wetlands will be temporary during construction, and will be minimized by using the mitigation measures outlined in the Application. All wetlands

line route will not be impacted. Poles for transmission lines will be placed outside of wetland areas. The mitigation that is proposed is based on standards required by sufficient to address the minimal wetland impacts. The proposed work is within the threshold limits authorized by the Corps Nationwide Permit No. 12, which has

Stormwater Retention Ponds

Q. gh seemed to question the value of the redesigned stormwater detention ponds. Can you address this issue?

Yes. During the public process concerning the Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit, the Environmental Protection Agency suggested that we redesign the single

allow sediment to settle out, and water will then flow into the second larger pond.

The second pond will have a central island, which is desirable from a waterfowl habitat

improvement from a habitat perspective. I addressed the acreage question at the beginning of my testimony. The redesigned ponds are slightly larger, which means

pond also provides a substantial amount of wetland mitigation.

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Conclusion

- Q. Mr. Stockdale concluded his testimony by stating that "the project will result in a significant loss of wetland acreage." Do you agree?
- A. No. In my opinion, the proposed mitigation will result in a net gain in wetland functions. This is due to the disturbed condition of the lands to be affected. The proposed mitigation will provide a significant area of shrubs and threes that is currently absent. The stormwater management facility and the mitigation swale features will adequately replace affected hydrologic functions such as stormwater attenuation. Contribution to stream base flow is minimal or absent at the critical period, therefore, compensation is not required; nonetheless, ditch and swale area is being significantly increased to provide water quality enhancement.

END OF TESTIMONY

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing testimony is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.